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COME to the Original Eagle and allow us to show you what an investment of \$15 will yield in the way of a SUIT of Men's Clothing. We think you will be astonished when you see the quality, workmanship, style and finish afforded at this price.

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5 and 7 W. Washington St.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.

BIG 4

ROUTE.

Time of trains at Union Station, Indianapolis.

EAST BOUND.		2	10	12	1	13
Att. from West.	AM	10:40	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
Chicago Div.	AM	10:40	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
St. Louis Div.	AM	10:40	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
Leave for—	AM	10:40	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
Cleveland and East.	AM	10:40	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
Col. via Peoria Div.	AM	10:40	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
Peoria Division	AM	10:40	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
Col. via Peoria Union	AM	10:40	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
Cincinnati	AM	10:40	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
West BOUND.		3	5	7	9	17
Att. from East.	PM	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00
Chicago Div.	PM	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00
St. Louis Div.	PM	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00
Leave for—	PM	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00
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*Indicates daily.

Leave for Boston, Hartford and New York at 6 and 11:45 a. m. Arrive from Boston, Hartford and New York at 10:40 and 11:45 p. m.

Arrive from Anderson at 2:30 p. m.

Leave for Cincinnati at 10:40 a. m.

Additional Sunday trains leave for Cincinnati at 10:40 a. m. and 5:15 p. m. Arrive from Cincinnati at 10:40 a. m. and 5:15 p. m.

Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 are fast vestibule trains, with Wagner sleepers, buffet, cafe and dining cars, and are from Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Buffalo, New York, Albany and Boston. The first train in America.

For information as to the exact points, time and other particulars, call at "Big 4" offices, No. 1 East

5

TRAINS

TO

CINCINNATI,

VIA

C., H. & D.

LEAVING

INDIANAPOLIS

8:45 a. m., 10:57 a. m., 2:54 p. m., 4:25 p. m., 6:20 p. m.

City Ticket Office—Corner Illinois street and Kentucky ave., 134 South Illinois st., and Union Station.

H. J. RHINE, General Agent.

Serges, Broadcloths, Crepons.

50-inch NAVY STORM SERGE.

45-inch COSTUME DIAGONAL, All Colors.

50-inch CASHMERE SUITING, All Colors.

54-inch HABILIT CLOTH, All Colors.

54-inch BROADCLOTH, All Colors.

46-inch BROCADE CREPONS, All Colors.

FRENCH SILK AND WOOL PLAIDS.

Above lines represent best fabrics and newest designs of both Foreign and American manufacture.

Mail Orders Assured Prompt Attention.

Stocks Complete in All Departments.

Lowest Prices Always a Certainty.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.,

NEW LOT OF

"GREENHOOD" BOOTS Just Received.

McKEE & CO., 93 & 95 South Meridian St., Indianapolis.

POINTS:

A good cigar burns with a light gray ash.

Does not become bitter or hot in the mouth.

Does not leave an acrid taste on the tongue.

Has a fine flavor and rich aroma, imparting cheerfulness to the smoker and aiding digestion.

Such a cigar is the RED CLOVER, which now leads all other brands sold in Indiana. This FIVE-cent cigar is, in all respects, equal to cigars usually sold at three for a quarter.

Ask your dealer for "RED CLOVER," and be sure you get it.

Just the Weather

For Parrott & Taggart's "Old Fruit Cake." Remember how good it was this time last year? Ask your grocer for it; also for P. & T.'s Crackers, which are the only kind that give full satisfaction.

The Indianapolis Warehouse Co

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Money advanced on consignments. Registered in Indiana. Nos. 265 to 274 SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA STREET. Telephone 1342.

Sunday Journal, by mail, \$2 a Year

Fair; northwesterly winds; slightly warmer.

Just Think of it, 1,000 Overcoats

DISCOVER

SOLD Since Wednesday Last,

And SEVERAL THOUSAND

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.

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Sunday Journal, by mail, \$2 a Year

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S LOSS

Universal Sympathy for the Bereaved Husband in His Hour of Affliction.

Messages from Individuals, Public Bodies and Conventions in All Sections of the Country, and from Foreign Potentates.

Private Funeral Services to Be Held in the White House Thursday Morning.

Mrs. Harrison's Body Embalmed and Placed in a Simple Casket—The Grief-Stricken Household—A View of the Death Chamber.

MRS. HARRISON'S FUNERAL.

Services to Be Held in the White House Thursday Morning—A Simple Casket.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Arrangements for the funeral of Mrs. Harrison were perfected today. At 9 o'clock this morning undertaker Spears called at the White House and embalmed the body. It is still lying in the death chamber, where it will probably remain till the funeral services occur. The emblem of mourning was absent from the bell at the door at the mansion until towards 11 o'clock, when the undertaker placed a plain black crepe knot and bow around it. About 1 o'clock Mr. Russell Harrison, Mr. McKee and Mr. Halford visited the establishment of the undertaker and selected a casket. The one which was finally decided upon was made of Spanish red cedar, covered with fine black broadcloth. This casket has a copper metallic inner case, hermetically sealed, and lined with cream-tinted satin. The exterior of the casket has no ornamentation whatever, except the oxidized bar handles, which in its full length, and a solid silver oxidized plate, bearing this inscription:

CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON,
WIFE OF
BENJAMIN HARRISON.
Died Oct. 25, 1892.

A view of the casket impressed one with its extreme simplicity and elegance. The traveling case is also made of Spanish red cedar, highly polished, with leather corners. This case is said to be one of the finest ever constructed. Funeral services in Washington will not be held early Wednesday morning, as intended last night, but will take place Thursday morning. It is the especial wish of the family that the services shall be as private as possible. The funeral will be a personal and not a public one. As far as the official position of the President will possibly permit, the services will be the same as those customary in the case of a member of a private family. Invitations will be strictly limited in number, and no person will be allowed to be present without them. The body will lie in state. The funeral services will be held in the East Room. This is the largest room in the building and, in fact, the only one at all adapted to the holding of services, even as private as those which the family desire. They will be conducted according to the Presbyterian forms by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Bartlett, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis, and a neighbor of the President's family. At the funeral of the wife and daughter of Secretary Tracy in the White House, Mrs. Harrison was much impressed by the singing of Cardinal Newman's hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," by the choir of St. Luke's Church, and after the service she said she would be present at the services and repeat the hymn. Though, as already stated, it is the President's wish that there shall be no public or official display in connection with the death of Mrs. Harrison, and that the funeral services both here and in Indianapolis will be as simple as the rites of the Church will permit, there are certain ceremonial observances inseparable from the event.

After the services here the funeral party will leave Washington Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Indianapolis, where services of a more public character will take place. Private Secretary Halford, who is in charge of these arrangements, emphasized the statement that the services in the White House will be strictly and absolutely private. It is the President's wish that the family and those who are nearest to him should be the only ones to be present at the funeral. The body-bearers will be employees of the White House. It was thought that the post-mortem examination might have been due to the absence of Mrs. Harrison's brother, John Scott, who is on his way, but this is not the fact. The President thought that it would be unwise to take place to-morrow morning, and it was also found that the details for the proper conduct of the services could not be well arranged in a single day.

All of the members of the immediate families of the President and Mrs. Harrison are here except the President's brother, John Scott Harrison, of Kansas City, who is now on his way. Carter Harrison, of Tennessee, and Mrs. Harrison's only brother, John Scott, of Portland, Ore., who left there yesterday, will probably not come to Washington, but will go direct to Indianapolis, which city there is a bare possibility of his reaching in time for the interment.

Many handsome floral offerings were received and were sent up stairs to Mrs. Harrison's room. The President's favorite num was one of Mrs. Harrison's favorite flowers and many of her friends sent tributes composed wholly of varieties of this flower. Mr. John McLean sent a large bunch of magnificent chrysanthemums and the students of Norwood Institute, with whose principal, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Harrison was connected in former historical and social organizations, sent a beautiful wreath of roses.

Following the precedent established at the time of the death of Mrs. Tyler, the executive departments will be closed on the day of the funeral. The flagstaffs on the White House were bare this morning. The familiar stars and stripes which waved over the President's house yesterday had been lowered at sunset, furled and placed aside. This morning the absence of the flag was noticed. Mr. Halford explained that the President was averse to having it placed at half-mast, so it was determined, rather than have it flying as usual to refrain from displaying it all until after the body shall have been taken away from here, when it will again be raised.

The appended note was sent to the press associations to-night:

The services will be private and very simple. No invitations have been issued to the exercises in the East Room, but provision will be made for the friends of the President and Mrs. Harrison to be present.

THE STRICKEN HOUSEHOLD.

President Harrison and Family Bearing Their Sorrow Well—Caters at the House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Very cold and dreary appeared the white facade of the President's home in the chill and frosty air of the gray and misty autumn morning. The watchmen paced their beats at the gates, the grounds were deserted, and the

only sound was that made by the rustling of the bare and yellow leaves, which dropped from the stately elms and oaks at every light puff of air, upon the green sward already so thickly carpeted. Mrs. Harrison had died with the leaves and flowers loved and well, and her life ebbed at that inspiring hour of the night which precedes the first flush of dawn; when the blood runs slowly and the heart itself seems to have almost suspended its functions. The news of her death gave rise to universal expressions of sympathy, but caused no surprise. It passed, as every one in Washington had been fully prepared for it. There were signs of mourning about the city at an early hour in the flags which drooped periodically on the public buildings and on hotels and private houses. But because of the non-official position of the President's wife these demonstrations of sympathy were purely voluntary, and the wisdom of the city's life revolved much as usual. The people going to their work glanced at the headlines in the morning papers, and a few sympathetic women went on their way with sober faces, and the routine of the day proceeded.

The funeral of special officers detailed immediately on the death of Mrs. Harrison to prevent the entrance of intruders into the White House or its grounds was maintained this morning and no one admitted without some special reason. After the end had come this morning the President retired to his own room, adjoining that in which Mrs. Harrison died, and the first of his life he passed the early hours of the morning in strict seclusion, and shortly after 7 o'clock, as is his custom, he arose and descended to the breakfast room, where he joined the other members of the family at 8 o'clock. The meal was soon over, and the President and the family as usual went to the private part of the mansion. The grandchildren were given their breakfast after the other members of the family, and then, in charge of their mother, they were taken out for their usual morning walk in the White House grounds.

Soon after breakfast the President was joined in his room by the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, who spent some time with him. Attorney-general Miller was early at the executive mansion and saw the President. Secretary Tracy called a little later and also spent a few minutes with the President. The Secretary never recovered from the affliction he suffered in the tragic death of his wife, and he knew well the feelings of the grief-stricken man to whom he came to tender his condolence, as the President and Mrs. Harrison had been to him so tenderly and thoughtfully in his own great bereavement.

BEARING HIS SORROW WELL.

The President is bearing up remarkably well in his deep affliction. The traces of his great sorrow are plain and unmistakable, but apparently he has nerved himself to face the affliction with fortitude. He and the other members of the family are bravely enduring the strain on them, and their grief, though painfully evident, is well controlled. Postmaster-general Wanamaker was one of the first of the members of the Cabinet to arrive at the executive mansion. He had a half hour's conversation with the President and found him stronger and braver than he had expected to find him. He showed no outward evidence of intense suffering and yet he seemed to have been gathering up his strength and nerving himself for a month past for the day that must come. The Postmaster-general also saw the venerable Dr. Scott, Mrs. Harrison's father, now in his ninety-third year. He tearfully spoke of the President's illness and evening beside the bed of his stricken child, and finally retired, leaving her peacefully sleeping. When he awoke this morning they told him that his dear daughter had passed on before. He could hardly realize, he said, that she should be taken and he left and the world would understand why it should be so, but his faith in the wisdom of the Master sustained him and gave him strength to bear this great sorrow.

Secretary Noble, who, with the Attorney-general, Postmaster-general and Secretary Tracy, are the only members of the Cabinet who have not yet been notified, passed about half an hour with the President. Secretaries John W. and Charles Foster will reach the city to-morrow and will be in the city for some time for the funeral. It was the expressed wish of the President to the members of the Cabinet who called this morning that they should be as usual, and in deference to the request the heads of the several executive departments were at their desks during the day, and the day and the departments remained open as usual.

Mrs. Miller, wife of the Attorney-general, and Mrs. Rusk and other ladies of the White House, who were in the city, called this morning and spent some time with the family. A few other intimate friends were also received. Mrs. Parker tells the story of her desolation better than words.

WHERE MRS. HARRISON DIED.

The Room, Its Furnishings and Associations—Deaths in the White House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The room in which Mrs. Harrison died is near the southwest corner of the second floor of the building. It is an exact counterpart of the room used by President Harrison as his office, in the southeast corner of the building, on the same floor, and is separated from the extreme west end of the building only by a narrow room, used as a corridor. The death chamber is located on the east side of the White House, on the same floor as the room which is occupied by Private Secretary Halford as his office. It is a large, commodious room, simply and tastefully furnished, and commands a fine view of the historic Potomac river and the Washington monument, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the picturesque Smithsonian Institution in the foreground and Arlington Cemetery, ancient Alexandria and the hills of Virginia in the distance. It was used as a sleeping apartment by President and Mrs. Lincoln. President and Mrs. Grant, President and Mrs. Hayes and President and Mrs. Garfield, and was the room where the last named President passed so many hours of agony after his assassination and where he remained until his removal. In consequence of this fact the room fell into disfavor as a sleeping apartment. President Arthur had a room just across the hall to the right, which was continued in use by President and Mrs. Cleveland.

Notwithstanding the tragic associations of the room first described, its many natural advantages, including a fine, sunny outlook, found favor in the eyes of Mrs. Harrison when she took up her residence in the White House, and it was once more transformed into the private chamber of the chief executive and his wife. The President and Mrs. Harrison occupied the room up to the time when her illness made it necessary for the President to seek another room near by. It was here that Mrs. Harrison passed the early stages of her illness, and it was to this room she was taken when brought home from Long Lane, a residence which she loathed. All the wood work in the room is finished in pine and all the little accessories conform to the same silvery and blue tones. Over the old-fashioned white mantelpiece, several pieces of Mrs. Harrison's own work are hung. They are paintings on canvas and porcelain, some of the White House flowers have been depicted. The furniture in the room is not unlike that in other chambers—solid mahogany, rather ponderous and old-fashioned. Mrs. Harrison, in the early period of her occupancy, had the stately canopy bed removed and substituted for it two low brass bedsteads. She had a few wicker rockers and easy chairs substituted for the other pieces of

(Continued on Second Page.)

HILL SPEAKS TO THE BRAVES

And Tells Them the Most Important Issue of the Campaign Is the Force Bill.

Tammany at Last Indorses Cleveland and Pledges to "Make" His Majority in New York City So Large It Cannot Be Overcome.

McKinley Concludes His Missouri Tour with a Monster Meeting in St. Louis.

Six Thousand Persons Packed in Music Hall to Hear the Tariff Expounder—A Democratic Editor Puzzled Over the Situation.

TAMMANY RATIFIES.

And Promises to Give Cleveland a Majority—Speech by Senator Hill.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Tammany ratified to-night with a great deal of noise. The hall of the braves was crowded. Governor Flower first spoke. Then came the adoption of resolutions which, after indorsing Cleveland and Stevenson and condemning the force bill, say:

To our brethren throughout the country we pledge such decisive majority in this city for the Democratic candidates as will secure the electoral vote of this State for Cleveland and Stevenson; for the promotion of peace and good will among the nations, and for the consummation of the industrial masses of his country from the restriction and onerous burdens imposed upon them by Republican class legislation.

Governor Flower next introduced Senator David B. Hill. At the mention of the ex-Governor's name there was another great outburst of cheers. "Hill," "Hill," was shouted time after time. The Senator waited patiently for the restoration of order, and then began his speech. He said, in part:

On this occasion is the first time I have had the honor of addressing the Democracy of New York in this ancient and honored temple of Democracy. I am not unmindful of the fact that the Democracy of New York have among my staunchest supporters during all that period from the memorable campaign of 1855, through the great contest of 1888, in the electoral election of 1891, and to the last occasion when the Democracy of the Empire State honored me with their confidence at Albany and Chicago. To-day the great reliance of intelligent political observers for the success of our national candidates is upon the immense majority which is expected to be rolled up in this city under the auspices of the magnificent organization of Tammany Hall, which in recent years has known no such word as defeat, and which has never known a practical success where our hopes are centered. Those who, because of personal disappointments, or because candidates of their particular choice have not been nominated, would encourage the temporary defeat of their party, usually live to regret their action, and to realize how difficult it is for that party to regain the ground that has been unwisely and foolishly lost. I believe in a healthy, strong, vigorous Democracy. This does not mean the manifestation of a narrow, hide-bound or selfish spirit.

Hill then turned his attention to the tariff and made an exhaustive argument against the constitutionality of Republican protection. He continued:

I suggest to our opponents that their bill should declare upon its face something like this: "Whereas, No more revenue than is already provided for is now needed for the support of the government, but it is desirable that certain private industries of the country should be encouraged and protected at public expense, therefore, under the taxing power vested in Congress the following duties are hereby imposed for the purpose of affording the encouragement and protection desired." Such a recital would fairly raise the precise question at issue between the two parties, and its determination would place one or the other of them in the wrong. Will our Republican friends accept my proposition?

As matters now stand, we realize that we are discussing an abstract question incapable at this time of proper presentation or judicial determination. It possibly has no practical value so long as our opponents shrink a fair presentation of it. But the Democratic party believe, and always has believed, in the principle of protection, as expounded by its advocates, and exemplified in the details of its measures, although actually concealed from their face, to be in violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution as it now stands, and it frankly avows its sentiments in its platform.

Mr. Hill then discussed the views of Madison and Jackson, and said of the Democratic position:

We have not advocated, and do not advocate, free trade, because the government needs revenue for its support; and rather than direct taxation to secure them, we favor duties upon imports as the best and easiest method of obtaining these revenues. It is the Republican protection as a fraud—a robbery of a great majority of the American people for the benefit of a few—is the Republican platform of 1892. It is the Republican platform of 1892 to be considered as different from those of 1854 and 1888? If it is to be construed to mean exactly what it says, then what becomes of the McKinley law, which is not based upon any such doctrine? In one aspect of the situation it looks as though the Republican party had become frightened over the operations of the McKinley law and feared a renewal of the popular verdict of 1890 where it was brought to retreat from the ultra position heretofore taken by it.

Our opponents are diligently seeking to alienate the laboring people from the Democratic party, to which the great majority of them have so long belonged. In my opinion, the effort will not succeed. The Democratic party is, and always has been, the true friend of labor. It has sought to redress its grievances, to protect its rights, to maintain its dignity, and to elevate its condition. Its interests are all bound up in the welfare of the Democratic party, and they will remain so long as our party remains faithful to its trust.